p 6: "RADIOEXPEDITION 'POBEDA - 40' ('VICTORY - 40')."

While the celebrations were taking place of the 40th anniversary of the defeat of the Hitlerites near Moscow, the radioexpedition "Pobeda - 40" ("Victory - 40"), dedicated to the 40th anniversary of the victorious battles in the Great Fatherland War, was getting started. The expedition was organized by DOSAAF, the Communist Youth League /Komsomol/, the Federation of Radio Sport /FRS/, the Central Radio Club /CRC/, and RADIO Magazine. It is to take place in five stages, from December 1981 to May 1985:

=the first stage, dedicated to the defeat of the fascist forces near Moscow, is described elsewhere in this issue /see below - Tr./;

=the second stage marks the Battle of Stalingrad and starts in June 1982;

=the third stage marks the Battle of Kursk, the Battle for the Dnepr, and the liberation of Novorossiysk and Kiev, and takes place in July 1983;

=the fourth stage marks the victory near Leningrad; the liberation of the Ukraine, Moldavia, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia; the liberation of Odessa, Kerch', Sevastopol', Minsk, Vil'nyus, Kishinev, Tallin, Riga; it will take place in 1984;

=the fifth stage, dedicated to the liberating mission of the Soviet Armed Forces and to the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Fatherland War, will occur in May 1985.

The "Pobeda - 40" program will include Activity Days during which, along with regular radiostations, anniversary collective radioamateur stations with special call-signs will go on the air. As a rule, Activity Days will be conducted on all shortwave and ultrashortwave bands. Communications via the "Radio" series of satellites may be counted in a separate category /??? - otdel'nym zachetom/.

"All events connected with the expedition are to be conducted on the basis of local initiatives jointly with komsomol, DOSAAF, and FRS organizations. Plans for events and rules for conducting Activity Days are to be worked out by local FRS's and coordinated with DOSAAF and komsomol committees. All these documents together with applications for special call-signs for collective stations are to be sent not later than 4 months prior to the beginning of the Activity Days to the FRS of the USSR, with copies to the editorial office of 'Radio' magazine with the notation 'Pobeda - 40.'"

p 6: "MOSCOVITES' ACTIVITY DAYS."

The first stage of the radioexpedition "Pobeda - 40" consisted of Activity Days of amateurs from Moscow and the Moscow area and organized by the Moscow City and Oblast' Federations of Radio Sport to commemorate the 40th anniversary of the defeat of German fascist troops near Moscow. From 30 November through 4 December 1981 ten's of amateur callsigns rang out, including ten anniversary call-signs with the prefix R3. These were collective stations operating from places where enemy forces were turned back at the approaches to Moscow. R3DAE operated from Dubosekovo, R3DCG from the 23rd kilometer of Leningradskoye shosse, R3DBL from Yakhroma, R3DDJ from Lobnya, R3DBF from Dmitrov, R3DBI from Klin, R3DBG from Protvino, R3DDB from Solnechnogorsk, and R3ABF from Zelenograd.

Photo: Kilometer 23, Leningradskoye shosse, from where R3DCG operated. /Translator's note: This is on the highway that leads northwest to Leningrad from Moscow. The monument shown marks the nearest place to the center of Moscow (23 km away) that the German forces reached in 1941. The highway also connects the center of Moscow to Sheremet'yevo Airport, the one used for most foreign air connections, so many visitors to the Soviet capital have passed by this memorial./

p 7: "DETERMINATION /OPREDELENIYE/ OF DATA FOR OPERATION VIA SATELLITE," by V. Dobrozhanskiy. /Full Text./

Reference data for operation through the "Radio" series of satellites are published in the newspaper "Sovetskiy Patriot." They consist of tables of control orbits, in which for each satellite are shown the orbit number, the time, and the longitude of the first ascending note for each 24-hour period.

For an example, let us turn to Table 1 for the 7th and 8th of March 1982, which was published in the newspaper "Sovetskiy Patriot" in the column "Radioamateur Satellites in space."

From the data given in this table, one can determine the sequence of passage of the satellites and the interval between them. Thus, for example, on 7 March the satellites passed in the following sequence: RS-3, RS-8, RS-4, RS-5, RS-7, and RS-6.

The intervals were these: Between the appearance of RS-3 and RS-8 - 6 min.; between RS-8 and RS-4 - 4 min.; between RS-4 and RS-5 - 34 min.; between RS-5 and RS-7 - 15 min.; between RS-7 and RS-6 - 13 min.

Data on ascending nodes of subsequent orbits during a 24-hour period, when you intend to carry out communications via satellite, can be obtained by means of uncomplicated additional calculations.

There exist many alternatives for making calculations to determine data needed for specific communication openings /dlya konkretnykh seansov svyazi/. Here is one of them, which it is possible to perform even with the simplest microcalculator. The calculation is done in sequence and separately for each satellite.

The data for the first ascending node of the satellite for the current day are taken as the basis. To the time of the ascending node are added in sequence /posledovatel'no/ the values of the rotation periods (this information is given in Table 2), /and/ simultaneously with each operation the orbit number is increased by one. The calculation is terminated and the data for the ascending node are entered into the Table, when the time of the ascending nodes and of the appearance of the satellite in the visibility area is acceptable to the operator.

Also in sequence for each satellite the longitude of the ascending node is calculated. To do this the value of its displacement for each turn (see Table 2) is added in sequence /posledovatel'no/ to the longitude of the first ascending node of the day. The operation is repeated the same number of time that the number of orbits is increased

When recording the values obtained for times, these are rounded off to $\pm$ 0.5 min., and the longitude to $\pm 1^{\circ}$. Such precision is fully sufficient for conducting communication.

The simplicity of the calculations of possible communication openings makes it possible, of course, to perform them without technical means also. These can be done, for example, by a simplified method. Thus, it is not difficult to note that in the "Radio-3" - "Radio-8" satellite system, the rotation period of all satellites is close to two hours, and the longitudinal displacement of the ascending node approaches 30°. This enables one first to perform a preliminary calculation of the ascending node, adding two hours to the time of the preceding node and 30° to the longitude, with subsequent corrections, shown in Table 3, for the operational orbits concerned /??? - s posleduyushchimi dlya namechennykh rabochikh orbit popravkami, privedennymi k tabl. 3/.

If the correction entered (it is always a minus value) is greater than the time remaining until 0000 hours from the preceding ascending node, the time of one period should be added, correspondingly increasing by one the orbit number, after which the calculation is performed by the recommended system.

For practical use, it is convenient to enter /svesti/ the data obtained by any method of calculation in Table 4. In it, the satellites are entered in the order of their ascending mode times. In addition the times of entry and exit of the satellite into and out of the area of visibility are entered -- these are determined with the assistance of a path diagram ("Radio," 1982, No. 3).

Following communication openings it is highly useful to enter in the "operating remarks" column the actual time of the entry and exit of the satellite into and out of the visibility area. This will greatly help in judging the precision of the calculations performed.

pp 10 - 11: "CQ ONE SIXTY ...," by V. Pakhomov, UA3AKO, Chief Judge of the Contest.

In November of last year the first 160-meter contest was held, and the editors of Radio magazine wondered how it would turn out. Were the rules right? Would there be many participants? What would the results show?

The results are now in, and it must be said that the contest was really a mass event, with 105 collective-station teams, 141 beginning radioamateurs, 108 observers /SWL's/, and 43 radioamateurs without call-signs taking part.

DETERMINATION OF DATA FOR OPERATION VIA SATELLITE
ОПРЕДЕЛЕНИЕ ДАННЫХ ДЛЯ РАБОТЫ ЧЕРЕЗ ИСЗ

V. DOBROZHANSKIY
В. ДОБРОЖАНСКИЙ

Исходные данные для работы через ИСЗ серии «Радио» публикуются в газете «Советский патриот». Они представляют собой таблицы контрольных орбит, в которых для каждого ИСЗ указаны номер орбиты, время и долгота первого восходящего узла на начало суток.

Table 1

Таблица 1

	7.03.82 г.	8.03.82 г.
RS-3 /etc/	PC-3 967 00.42 300°	PC-3 979 00.24 298°
	PC-4 960 00.52 302°	PC-4 972 00.45 302°
	PC-5 959 01.26 311°	PC-5 971 01.21 311°
	PC-6 966 01.54 319°	PC-6 976 01.39 316°
	PC-7 962 01.41 315°	PC-7 974 01.31 314°
	PC-8 957 00.48 301°	PC-8 969 00.45 302°

Примечание. После номера ИСЗ дается номер орбиты, время VT (ч. мин) и долгота восходящего узла к западу от нулевого меридиана.

Note. Following the satellite number are given UT (hours, minutes) and the ascending node longitude to the west of zero meridian.

Для примера обратимся к таблице 1 на 7-е и 8 марта 1982 года, которая была опубликована в газете «Советский патриот» в рубрике «Радиолюбительские спутники в полете».

По данным, приведенным в этой таблице, можно определить последовательность прохождения ИСЗ и интервал между ними. Так, например, 7 марта ИСЗ проходили в следующей последовательности: РС-3, РС-8, РС-4, РС-5, РС-7 и РС-6. Интервалы были такие: между появлением РС-3 и РС-8 — 6 мин; между РС-8 и РС-4 — 4 мин; между РС-4 и РС-5 — 34 мин; между РС-5 и РС-7 — 15 мин; между РС-7 и РС-6 — 13 мин.

Данные же о восходящих узлах последующих орбит в течение суток, когда вы собираетесь провести связи через ИСЗ, можно получить путем несложных дополнительных вычислений.

Существует много вариантов проведения расчетов для определения данных, нужных для конкретных сеансов связи. Вот один из них, который можно осуществить даже с помощью простейшего микрокалькулятора. Вычисление ведут поочередно и отдельно для каждого ИСЗ.

За основу берутся данные первых за текущие сутки восходящих узлов ИСЗ. Ко времени восходящих узлов последовательно прибавляют значения периодов обращения (эта информация для каждого из шести ИСЗ приведена в табл. 2), одновременно с каждой операцией увеличиваются на единицу номера орбит. Вычисление заканчивают, и данные восходящих узлов заносят в таблицу, когда время восходящего узла и появление спутника в зоне видимости окажется приемлемым для оператора.

Table 2

Таблица 2

ИСЗ	Satellite	Период обращения	rotation period	Смещение восходящего узла	Ascending node displacement
«РС-3»		1 ч. 58,5 мин		29,75°	
«РС-4»		1 ч. 59,4 мин		29,97°	
«РС-5»		1 ч. 59,5 мин		30,01°	
«РС-6»		1 ч. 58,7 мин		29,80°	
«РС-7»		1 ч. 59,2 мин		29,92°	
«РС-8»		1 ч. 59,8 мин		30,07°	

Примечание. Приведенные данные могут в последующем уточняться.

Note. Above data are subject to refinement at later date.

Также поочередно для каждого ИСЗ вычисляют долготу восходящего узла. Для этого к долготе первого за текущие сутки восходящего узла последовательно прибавляют значение его смещения за каждый виток (см. табл. 2). Операция повторяется такое количество раз, на сколько увеличится число орбит.

При записи полученные значения времени округляются до ±0,5 мин, а долготы — ±1°. Такая точность вполне достаточна для осуществления связи.

Простота расчетов возможных сеансов связи позволяет, разумеется, проводить их и без технических средств. Это можно сделать, например, по упрощенной методике. Так, нетрудно заметить, что в системе ИСЗ «Радио-3» — «Радио-8» период обращения всех ИСЗ близок к двум часам, а смещение долготы восходящего узла приближается к 30°. Это позволяет производить сначала ориентировочное счисление восходящих узлов, прибавляя к времени предыдущего узла два часа, а к долготе — 30°, с последующими для намеченных рабочих орбит поправками, приведенными к табл. 3.

Table 3

Таблица 3

ИСЗ	Поправки на один виток	
	Время, мин	Долгота
«РС-3»	—1,48	—0,24°
«РС-4»	—0,60	—0,02°
«РС-5»	—0,44	+0,02°
«РС-6»	—1,28	—0,19°
«РС-7»	—0,80	—0,07°
«РС-8»	—0,23	+0,06°

Если вносимая поправка (она всегда с минусом) больше времени, которое остается до 00 часов предыдущего восходящего узла, следует прибавить время одного периода, соответственно увеличив на единицу номер орбиты, после чего производить счисление по рекомендуемой методике.

Данные, полученные любым методом расчетов, удобно для практического использования свести в табл. 4. В нее ИСЗ записываются в последовательности времени восходящих узлов. Кроме того, в графы таблицы вносится время вхождения и выхода ИСЗ из зоны радиовидимости, которое определяют с помощью диаграммы слежения («Радио», 1982, № 3).

Table 4

Таблица 4

№ спутника	Satellite Number	№№ орбиты	Orbit Number	Восходящий узел	Ascending Node		Прохождение зоны радиовидимости	Transit through visibility area		Рабочие отметки	Operational Ramarks
				Время, T	Time	Долгота	Longitude	Время входа	Time of entry	Время выхода	Time of exit

Весьма полезно после проведения сеансов связи занести в графу «Рабочие отметки» фактическое время вхождения ИСЗ и выход его из зоны радиовидимости. Это во многом поможет судить о точности проведенных расчетов.

The winners were (first number in parentheses total QSO's, second QSL's with EZ stations):

Beginners, 'phone only: V. Makhota, EZ5IIX, Donetsk, 84/23; V. Didenko, EZ5MBN, Krasnodon, 88/19; M. Alekseyev, EZ3UAE, Ivanovo, 98/18.

Beginners, mixed mode: V. Marenets, EZ5INK, Donetsk, 139/36; O. Koval'chuk, EZ5 EZ5IBZ, Donetsk, 96/26; B. Konon, EZ3DAA, Pushkino (Moscow oblast'), 69/22.

Operators of individual stations: V. Gordiyenko, UB5IJK, Donetsk, 186/55; I. Mokhov, UB5AAF, Sumy, 157/42; S. Lifar', UA6LMT, Millerovo (Rostov Oblast'), 125/36.

Collective stations: UK5QBE, Zanorozh'ye, 142/36; UK5IHI, Amvros'yevka (Donetskaya Oblast'), 130/39; UK3PAP, Tula, 128/28.

Observers: M. Vorotnikov, UA3-121-2500, Voronezh, 142/74; A. Litovka, UB-075-1943, Konstantinovka (Donetskaya Oblast'), 123/43; K. Minikhanov, A. Nekrasov, and V. Simtsov, UK4-094-002, Kazan', 130/28.

Observers without call-signs: A. Lukashuk, Moscow, 103/60; V. Rumyantsev, Moscow, 111/36; S. Podgornyy, Zheltyye Vody (Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast'), 77/38.

The results show that sportsmen from the Ukrainian SSR did the best. Letters from compeitors elsewhere explained this by the fact that Ukrainian stations worked each other. One from the Moscow area stated that it was practically impossible to work them and another from Latvia (UQ2CR) reported that the Ukrainian stations were booming in 5 x 9+, crushing everyone else around and paralyzing the normal course of the contest. Analyzing these comments, the writer notes that one can hardly fault the fifth call area for its success in popularizing radiosport, although the situation described needs to be taken into account when the rules for the 1982 contest are drawn up. With regard to the remarks about the "booming-in" 5 x 9+ stations, the writer notes that unfortunately use of excessive power has been confirmed by data in the possession of the control group. This should weigh on the consciences of those too much attracted to "kilowattism" and those whose duties include controling the parameters of amateur station transmitters. This of course applies not only to the fifth call area.

A pleasant surprise was the number of radioamateurs without call-signs who responded to the invitation to join in the contest. Many did so and a number of them did well -- up to 95 observations! Some know the Morse code and the majority had only everyday, sometimes portable, receivers like the "Alpinist," "VEF," etc., and the simplest of antennas. Hopefully this success will attract these "radioamateurs without call-signs" onto the amateur airwaves and they will become full-fledged sportsmen.

One letter that came in called for more contests like this one in which those without call-signs could participate. This correspondent had been waiting for his call-sign for more than a year.

The control group, formed at the initiative of A. S. Belyeyev, Chairman of the Collegium of Judges of the Moscow FRS, noted two irregularities: UK5IBB was monitored simultaneously on three frequencies in the 160m band. Some EZ-stations were noted in an absolutely new type of violation -- giving out one co trol number for a contact made on 'phone, and another for a contact <u>not</u> made on c.w. In the hope that the newcomer-offenders will mend their ways, their names are not being mentioned.

There is general agreement that the 160m contest should become an annual event.

pp 12 - 13: "CQ - U."

INFO*INFO*INFO, by A. Gusev, UA3-170-461.

Achievements on the 160-meter Band. The table showsthe results of the request made in Radio #1/1982, in the CQ-U column, for 160m stations to provide data on their achievements on 160m. A second table will be drawn up based on data that reach "Radio" by 15 September. The point count system remains: Each oblast' (R-100-O listing) counts 15 points. Counted are all QSO's, any mode, made since March 1979, if confirmed by QSL. /Translator's note: The table appears at the top of the next page of the summary translation. The first and last columns read "Call-Sign" and "Points." The five categories in the table are "HF Stations, Category I," "HF Stations, Categories II and III," "Ultrashortwave Stations," "EZ Stations," "Collective Stations."_/

Позывной	CFM CALL	CEM OBL	Очки
КВ станции I категории			
UA9QQO	995	128	2915
UA3LI	746	94	2186
UA2ACO	300	108	1920
UA9MR	190	77	1345
UA4FCZ	176	67	1081
КВ станции II, III категорий			
UA9SIF	1492	157	3847
UA4WBJ	742	119	2527
UB5LNU	862	92	2242
UA4CEB	612	106	2202
UA3PFC	330	101	1835
UA3GCP	442	79	1627
UA3LDZ	325	80	1525
UA9XCF	261	61	1476
UA3DQS	294	72	1374
UA3RDK	262	63	1157
UJ8JKO	60	44	790
UM8MAN	53	35	618
UA0QEZ	16	14	226
УКВ станции			
RA3AQO	2855	108	4475
RB5MQX	816	108	2436
RA4PDQ	451	97	1906
RA3UYL	530	89	1865
RA4PFB	510	83	1755
RB5CEE	407	70	1457
RA1FRB	284	70	1334
RA4WAD	245	64	1206
RP2BDP	227	65	1202
RF6FFX	184	37	739
RC3ICC	86 EZ стан.	21	401
EZ3RAA	1284	86	2709
EZ1AAD	1021	86	2311
EZ5NAA	632	78	1802
EZ1AAB	436	84	1686
EZ5IHX	412	78	1582
EZ5WAB	263	79	1448
EZ2IAA	112	86	1402
EZ5IKQ	282	72	1362
EZ3EAQ	412	62	1312
EZ6PAC	155	60	1065
Коллективные станции			
EZ2BAI	138	44	796
EZ8MAB	56	17	311
UK6LAI	224	91	1669
UK3DDB	312	82	1542

VHF*UHF*SHF, by S. Bubennikov.

144 MHz - Meteors. New MS-stations active in the January Quadrantids included UK6ABI (new square -- TF76e), who worked UA3TCF and UA3LBO, and RB5IRF (SH10d) who worked SMØIOT. Stations that had begun MS operation three weeks earlier strengthened their success: UB5LAE had two QSO's, RB5LGX five, and UB5GDV two. UA3LBO worked GM4IPK, over a distance of 2200 km. UW3GU (TP31a) worked two stations in all -- HG1YA and PAØRDY -- the latter 2200 km away. UA6YAF copied a 3-second burst from PAØOOM, about 2600 kilometers away.

Ultrashortwave Contests. 1981 ultrashortwave

"We report on the results of radiocommunication competitions (detailed data about them are published in information publications of the E. T. Krenkel' CRC of the USSR No. 58, 60 - 62) /v informatsionnykh vypuskakh TsRK SSSR.../."

In three ultrashortwave contests during 1981, UB5MGW achieved the highest results among all participants.

The Ultrashortwave Committee of the FRS/USSR notes the low level of activity in the fourth zone (7th and 8th call areas) and the first zone (1st and 2nd call areas). As a consequence, no winners were named for them.

In the always-popular field day competitions for the "Radio" magazine prize, the following staions got the most QTH locator squares: 144 MHz - UK3LAF - 32 squares; 430 MHz - UK5IHE - 21; 1215 MHz - RA1ATS - 2. The most teams of all -- 46 -- were fielded by the FRS of Donetskaya Oblast'; 36 sportsmen fulfilled the requirements for Master of Sport of the USSR for the first time.

144, 430, 1215 MHz - "Tropo."

The first strong opening occurred 16 January, covering the 2nd call area. UR2GZ worked Y38ZA, Swedes, and Danes from Bornholm Island. On 430 MHz he worked SM7BAE, OZ7IS, OZ1ABE, and DK3UC (830 km). There followed a period of relative calm, then on the night of 17/18 January, UP2BJB tried 1215 MHz and worked SMØDFP, SMØBYC, SM5DWC, and SMØFFS, all with reports of 599 and over distances of up to 500 km.

The evening of 18 January UA1MC worked SM's and UR2's over distances of up to 840 km on 430 MHz. UR2EQ had 16 QSO's on 1215 MHz, mostly with Swedes and Finns, the farthest with SM4AXY (636 km). UR2EQ monitored the SKØUHG beacon (15 Watts, 1296,835 kHz RST 539). The same day UP2BJB worked SMØCPA, SM5DSN, SMØDYE, SM5QA, and SM4CSK (638 km) on 1215 MHz, and noted that signals on 144 MHz were weaker than on higher frequencies.

pp 14 - 15: "VETERANS DON'T GROW OLD IN SPORT," by I. Kazanskiy, UA3FT. The name ~~Борис~~ Boris Gervaiyevich Karpov, RI8AAD, of Tashkent, is well known to all those interested in the newest ultrashortwave equipment and in "field day" successes./Translator's note: In the USSR, Field Day is an "ultrashortwave" -- i.e. VHF/UHF/SHF -- event./ He made his first piece of equipment, a detector receiver, in Samarkand in 1926. Several years later he heard about the mysterious, secret world of ultrashortwaves and got hooked for life. During the war he was in Leningrad, teaching personnel for the front. After the war he was one of the first back on the air, operating as a Leningrad ultrashortwaver. Some time later he returned to his native Central Asia, and soon in Tashkent a second ultrashortwave call (the first belonged to K. K. Slivitskiy) appeared, and later his present call, RI8AAD, was issued. Karpov has designed ultrashortwave radiostations,

receivers, and antennas. He is a Master of Sport of the USSR and has the title of Master-Radioconstructor of DOSAAF. For 25 years without a break he has participated in Field Day, and the team he was on has many times won prizes in republic, zonal, and all-union events. He is also active in publicizing radiosport.

p 25: Letter to the Editor: A SINGLE RULE IS NEEDED, from V. Knyazhevskiy, UA9CEA, Berezovskiy, Sverdlovskaya Oblast'. To avoid confusion as to whether 07.05.81 means 7 May 1981 or (as is the practice particularly in the USA) 5 July 1981, it would seem desirable either to spell out the month or give it in Roman numerals. This could be included as a point in the "Instruction on QSL Exchange." /Translator's note: It is curious that neither in the USSR nor in the United States do many even seem aware of a standard adopted by the ISO -- the International Organization for Standarization -- that would resolve the confusion, this despite the fact that both countries are represented in the ISO. An ISO recommendation of 1971 specifies that for dates written numerically, the order should be year/month/day, e.g., 1981 05 07 for 7 May 1981./

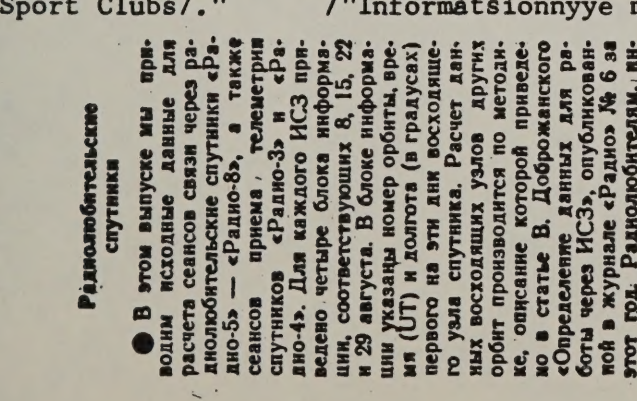
p 25: Photo. Antenna inspection/upkeep at collective station UK5UAB, October Rayon, Kiev.

From Boris G. Stepanov's (UW3AX) column "On the Amateur Bands" (na lyubitel'skikh diapazonakh) in the twice weekly newspaper SOVETSKIY PATRIOT (published by DOSAAF) of like date:

NLD-493, 4 August 1982:

Ultrashortwaves. According to the predictions of S. Bubennikov, who contributes to the ultrashortwave section of "CQ - U" in "Radio" magazine, tropospheric propagation is expected in oblasts located in the center of the European part of the USSR during the all-union Field Day competitions and the international Field and Mountain Day competitions 6 - 8 August, making communication over a distance of 700 km and more realistically possible. In addition, Aurora propagation is expected 7 - 8 August at the latitude Tallin - Leningrad. A list of forty stations to be operated from rare QTH squares follows.

Radioamateur Satellites. "In this issue we carry reference data for calculating communication passes via the radioamateur satellites 'Radio-5' - 'Radio-8,' and also passes for reception of telemetry from the satellites 'Radio-3' and 'Radio-4,' For each satellite four sets of information are given, corresponding to 8, 15, 22, and 29 August respectively. In each set of information, the orbit number, time (UT), and longitude (in degrees) for the first ascending node of the satellite for each period, are indicated for the first ascending node of the satellite each day. The calculation of ascending node data for other orbits is to be carried out using the methodology described in the article by V. Dobrozhanskiy 'Determination of Data for Operation Via Satellite,' published in 'Radio' magazine No. 6 for this year. We recommend that radioamateurs interested in contacts via satellite acquaint themselves with issue No. 63 of 'Information Materials' of the Federation of Radio Sport of the USSR, which is entirely devoted to radioamateur satellite communication. This issue was recently distributed to local FRS's, RTS's /Radio Technical Schools/, and STK's /Technical Sport Clubs/." /"Informatsionnyye materialy" No. 63 Federatsii radiosporta SSSR/



Радиолюбительские спутники

● В этом выпуске мы приводим исходные данные для расчета сеансов связи через радиолюбительские спутники «Радио-5» — «Радио-8», а также сеансов приема телеметрии спутников «Радио-3» и «Радио-4». Для каждого ИСЗ приведено четыре блока информации, соответствующих 8, 15, 22 и 29 августа. В блоке информации указаны номер орбиты, время (UT) и долгота (в градусах) первого на эти дни восходящего узла спутника. Расчет данных восходящих узлов других орбит производится по методике, описание которой приведено в статье В. Доброжанского «Определение данных для работы через ИСЗ», опубликованной в журнале «Радио» № 6 за этот год. Радиолюбителям, интересующимся связями через ИСЗ, мы рекомендуем ознакомиться с выпуском «Информационные материалы» № 63 Федерации радиоспорта СССР, который полностью посвящен радиолюбительской спутниковой связи. Этот выпуск недавно разослан по местным ФРС, РТШ и СТК.

«Радио-3»: 2838—00.31—175, 2923—00.25—184, 3008—00.19—193, 3093—00.13—203.

«Радио-4»: 2817—00.11—170, 2902—01.19—198, 2986—00.29—196, 3071—01.37—224.

«Радио-5»: 2814—01.42—190, 2898—01.04—191, 2982—00.27—192, 3067—01.49—224.

«Радио-6»: 2833—00.01—166, 2918—00.12—180, 3003—00.23—193, 3088—00.34—207.

«Радио-7»: 2822—00.47—177, 2907—01.39—201, 2991—00.31—195, 3076—01.23—219.

«Радио-8»: 2809—01.33—187, 2893—01.14—192, 2977—00.54—198, 3061—00.34—204.